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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

CHINESE COMMUNISTS PLAY UP PARTY'S ROLE IN CUBAN REVOLUTION -- Peiping, Kuo-chi Wen-t'i Yen-chiu, No 1, 3 Jan 60, p 17

[Comment: The following is from an article in source entitled "A Year of Intensified Development of the National Democratic Revolution in Cuba."]

CPYRGHT

The Cuban People's Socialist [Communist] Party can take much credit for the revolution because Castro followed the suggestion of the Cuban Communist Party in calling for a strengthened unity of all anti-imperialist, antidictatorship, and patriotic forces and because the overthrow of Batista was in conjunction with the general strike and uprising called by the Cuban Communist Party in Havana.

SLOVAK COMMUNIST PUBLICATION CRITICIZES IDEA OF "SOVIET SLOVAKIA" -- Prague, Nova Mysl, No 6, Jun 60

[Comment: In reviewing a new Slovak Communist historical publication in source, Lubomir Vebr recalled the case of Communist Jan Osoha, who had advocated a "Soviet Slovakia" during World War II. Portions of Vebr's review follow.]

CPYRGHT

Regarding the problem of the main strategic orientation -- whether toward the proletarian revolution or a national and democratic one -- and the tactical progress of the party, there was at that time a great deal which was unclear, even sectarian and dogmatic. The greatest proponent of these views, even though he cannot be denied his great due for expanding the resistance movement in Slovakia, was Jan Osoha, a member of the First Underground Central Committee of the KSS (Communist Party of Slovakia). Jan Osoha was sent to Slovakia from Moscow to strengthen the underground leadership of the party. After establishment of the First Underground Central Committee of the party in May 1939, he became a leading figure in the antifascist movement in Slovakia and took considerable credit for the progressive development and strengthening of the party's underground network. However, Osoha's long absence from Slovakia prior to March 1939

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and the general disagreement in evaluating the character of the war had an adverse effect on him and became manifested in a number of mistakes embodied primarily in his support of the incorrect slogan "For a Soviet Slovakia."

Only the decisive intervention and sharp criticism of these sectarian tendencies by the Moscow leadership of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and by the imprisoned comrades V. Siroky and K. Cernocky injected clarity into the situation and saved the party from more serious political mistakes, which would have necessarily stemmed from a continuation of the trend.

#### ECONOMIC

SERIES OF ATOMIC POWER STATIONS PREDICTED FOR EAST GERMANY -- Dresden, Saechische Zeitung, 16 Jul 60

"Important uranium deposits exist in the Erzgebirge area, and it is therefore not difficult to predict that a great number of atomic power stations will exist in East Germany by 1980," Prof Manfred von Ardenne was quoted as saying in a roundup of statements on GDR economic development. Ardenne also said that the first GDR atomic power station, now under construction north of Berlin, will have an installed capacity of 70 megawatts when the first development stage is completed.

SHANGHAI SUBURBS LACK FARMLAND AND MANPOWER -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 6 Jul, p 5

There is a shortage of manpower and land in the Shanghai suburbs, with a population of more than 3 million and only 5.4 million mou available for cultivation, or only 1.8 mou per person. Thus, it can be said that "an inch of land is like an inch of gold." Many suburban residents are industrial workers or staff members, and most of the agricultural work is done by women. Therefore, the manpower situation is extremely critical. The Shanghai suburbs agricultural industry must be strengthened to emulate the great leap forward on various fronts and to improve the people's living standard. This lack of land and manpower makes it difficult to meet the current demands for greater production in paddy rice, cotton, and oil-bearing crops; the realization of one hog per mou; and the attainment of self-sufficiency in the vegetable supply and a gradual self-sufficiency in auxiliary foodstuffs.

STRICT CONTROL ON USE OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION LAND IN CHINA -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 26 Jun 60, p 3

Land appropriated for capital construction in Soochow is now under the strict examination and control of the Soochow Party Committee to eliminate land waste. Capital construction units have released over 500 mou of unused and unprepared land to the people's communes for cultivation since control has been in effect.

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Since 1 January 1960, through education, the party committee has been conducting a land-conservation campaign on the capital construction units which harbor grandiose ideas; it has been enforcing a strict examination and approval system to conserve land without impairing the actual land needs of capital construction and ordering the capital construction units to operate according to schedules so that their vacant land can be used, until needed, for agricultural production by people's communes. For example, the new Metallurgical Machinery and Electrical Equipment Repair and Manufacturing Plant appropriated 1,662 mou, but it could use only 500 mou; therefore, the rest of the land was left for continued cultivation by the communes.

FIRST CHINESE-MADE HEAVY OIL WELL DRILL IN ACTION -- Peiping, Shih-yu Ka'n-t'an, No 8, 17 Apr 60, p 41

CPYRGHT

The first domestically produced heavy duty No 130 oil drilling rig weighing 130 metric tons and capable of drilling to a depth of 3,000 meters has been put into service in the Ya-erh-hsia area of the Yu-men oil field in Kansu. The rig was built by the Lan-chou Petroleum Chemical Machinery and Equipment Plant.

FIRST DUTCH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT IN USSR -- Amsterdam, De Waarheid, 12 Jul 60

CPYRGHT

The Stemmeler-Imex trade organization of Hilversum has been organizing the first Dutch industrial exhibit in the USSR, to be held in Moscow 10-24 November 1960. About 12 Dutch manufacturers of medical equipment are to exhibit their products to Soviet physicians and also give lectures and film presentations for them at the Polytechnic Museum in Moscow.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

USSR PRODUCES BIOGENIC STIMULATORS FOR LIVESTOCK -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 12 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

The Minsk Endocrine Preparations Plant is producing biogenic stimulators which considerably improve the development of young livestock, increase the weight of hogs and cattle by 40-120 grams daily, and make them more resistant to disease. In 1960, the plant will produce 20,000 liters of biogenic stimulators, which will be used by kolkhozes and sovkhoses in fattening 250,000 hogs and 100,000 head of cattle.

SOCIOLOGICAL

POPULATION STATISTICS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, No 25, 17 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

As of 1 January 1960, Czechoslovakia had a population of 13,602,613, an increase of only 0.63 percent over 1959. The natural increase has steadily declined in Czechoslovakia in the past few years. Whereas in 1956, there was a natural population increase of 136,000 in 1957 it dropped to 118,000, in 1958 to 109,000 and in 1959 to 86,000. The comparatively large decline in the natural increase during the past year was caused by a decrease of 18,000 in live births and an increase in deaths of 5,000. The decline in the natural increase has been manifested primarily among the inhabitants of the Czech krajs; in 1959, it was only 42 percent of the increase in 1956. There has also been a decline in the natural increase in Slovakia. However, it has been slight.

CZECHOSLOVAK STATISTICS ON FAMILIES AND CHILDREN -- Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, No 27, 1 Jul 60

CPYRGHT

Of a total of 4.2 million families in Czechoslovakia, about 12.5 percent have three or more dependent children. Families having only one or two dependent children constitute 42 percent of the total households. The remaining portion (46 percent) are families without dependent children. The following is a breakdown by social groups of families with more than two dependent children: workers, 17 percent; white-collar workers, 14 percent; agricultural cooperative workers, 12 percent; worker-farmers, 24 percent; and pensioners, 2 percent.

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